## A bill to be entitled

An act relating to rural health care; amending s. 381.0405, F.S.; revising the purpose and functions of the Office of Rural Health in the Department of Health; requiring the Secretary of Health and the Secretary of Health Care Administration to appoint an advisory council to advise the office; providing for terms of office of the members of the advisory council; authorizing per diem and travel reimbursement for members of the advisory council; amending s. 381.0406, F.S.; revising legislative findings and intent with respect to rural health networks; revising the definition of "rural health network"; providing additional functions of and requirements for membership in rural health networks; requiring rural health networks to submit rural health infrastructure development plans to the office by a specified date; revising provisions relating to the governance and organization of rural health networks; revising the services to be provided by provider members of rural health networks; requiring coordination among rural health networks and area health education centers, health planning councils, and regional education consortia; establishing a grant program for funding rural health networks; defining projects that may be funded through the grant program; requiring the department to establish rules governing rural health network grant programs and performance standards; amending s. 395.602, F.S.; defining "critical access hospital"; revising and deleting definitions; amending s. 395.603, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the Agency for Health

Page 1 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

1 2

3

4

5 6

7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2223

24

25

2627

28

29

Care Administration adopt a rule relating to deactivation of rural hospital beds under certain circumstances; requiring that rural critical access hospitals maintain a certain number of actively licensed beds; amending s. 395.604, F.S.; removing emergency care hospitals and essential access community hospitals from certain licensure requirements; specifying certain special conditions for rural primary care hospitals; amending s. 395.6061, F.S.; specifying the purpose of the rural hospital capital improvement grant program; providing for grant management by the agency; modifying the conditions for receiving a grant; deleting a requirement for a minimum grant for every rural hospital; creating s. 395.6063, F.S.; establishing an assistance program within the agency for financially distressed rural and critical access hospitals; providing purpose of the program; providing requirements for receiving assistance; requiring the agency to adopt rules; requiring a participation agreement and providing for contents thereof; amending s. 408.05, F.S.; establishing the Rural Provider Service Network Development Program; providing purposes and responsibilities; establishing a development grant program; providing eligibility requirements; authorizing preferential funding to certain providers; requiring the agency to adopt rules; amending s. 409.908, F.S.; requiring the agency to pay certain physicians a bonus for Medicaid physician services provided within a rural county; amending ss. 408.07, 409.9116, and 1009.65, F.S.; conforming cross-references; repealing s. 395.605, F.S.,

Page 2 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

30 31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42 43

44

45

46

47

48 49

50

51 52

53

54 55

56

57

58

relating to the licensure of emergency care hospitals; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 381.0405, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.0405 Office of Rural Health.--

- establish an Office of Rural Health, which shall assist rural health care providers in improving the health status and health care of rural residents of this state and assist rural health care providers in integrating their efforts. The Office of Rural Health shall coordinate its activities with rural health networks established under s. 381.0406, local health councils established under s. 408.033, the area health education center network established under pursuant to s. 381.0402, and with any appropriate research and policy development centers within universities that have state-approved medical schools. The Office of Rural Health may enter into a formal relationship with any center that designates the office as an affiliate of the center.
- (2) PURPOSE.--The Office of Rural Health shall actively foster the provision of <a href="https://high-quality.nealth.care">high-quality</a> health care services in rural areas and serve as a catalyst for improved health services to <a href="mailto:residents">residents</a> citizens in rural areas of the state.
  - (3) GENERAL FUNCTIONS. -- The office shall:
- (a) Integrate policies related to physician workforce, hospitals, public health, and state regulatory functions.
  - (b) Work with rural stakeholders in order to foster the

Page 3 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

development of strategic planning that addresses Propose solutions to problems affecting health care delivery in rural areas.

- (c) Foster the expansion of rural health network service areas to include rural counties that are not served by a rural health network.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  (e) Seek grant funds from foundations and the Federal Government.
- (e) Administer state grant programs for rural health networks.
  - (4) COORDINATION. -- The office shall:
- (a) Identify federal and state rural health programs and provide <u>information and</u> technical assistance to rural providers regarding participation in such programs.
- (b) Act as a clearinghouse for collecting and disseminating information on rural health care issues, research findings on rural health care, and innovative approaches to the delivery of health care in rural areas.
- (c) Foster the creation of regional health care systems that promote cooperation, rather than competition.
- (d) Coordinate the department's rural health care activities, programs, and policies.
- (e) Design initiatives to improve access to <u>primary</u>, <u>acute</u>, <u>and</u> emergency medical services <u>and promote the coordination of such services</u> in rural areas.
- (f) Assume responsibility for state coordination of the Rural Hospital Transition Grant Program, the Essential Access Community Hospital Program, and other federal rural health care grant programs.

Page 4 of 35

- (5) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. -- The office shall:
- (a) Assist Help rural health care providers in recruiting obtain health care practitioners by promoting the location and relocation of health care practitioners in rural areas and promoting policies that create incentives for practitioners to serve in rural areas.
- (b) Provide technical assistance to hospitals, community and migrant health centers, and other health care providers that serve residents in rural areas.
- (c) <u>Assist with the</u> design <u>of</u> strategies to improve health care workforce recruitment and placement programs.
- (d) Provide technical assistance to rural health networks in the formulation of their rural health infrastructure development plans.
- (e) Provide links to best practices and other technical assistance resources on the office's Internet website.
- (6) ADVISORY COUNCIL.--The Secretary of Health and the Secretary of Health Care Administration shall each appoint no more than five members with relevant health care operations management, practice, and policy experience to an advisory council to advise the office regarding its responsibilities under this section and ss. 381.0406, 395.6061, and 395.6063. Members must be appointed for 4-year staggered terms and may be reappointed to a second term of office. Members shall serve without compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. The council may appoint technical advisory teams as needed. The department shall provide staff and other administrative assistance reasonably necessary to assist the advisory council in carrying

146 out its duties.

147

148

149

150

151

152

153154

155

156157

158

159160

161

162163

164165

166

167

168

169170

171

172

173

174

 $\underline{(7)}$  (6) RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS AND SPECIAL STUDIES.--The office shall:

- (a) Conduct policy and research studies.
- (b) Conduct health status studies of rural residents.
- (c) Collect relevant data on rural health care issues for use in department policy development.
- (8) (7) APPROPRIATION.--The Legislature shall appropriate such sums as are necessary to support the Office of Rural Health.
- Section 2. Section 381.0406, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 381.0406 Rural health networks.--
  - (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT. --
- (a) The Legislature finds that, in rural areas, access to health care is limited and the quality of health care is negatively affected by inadequate financing, difficulty in recruiting and retaining skilled health professionals, and the because of a migration of patients to urban areas for general acute care and specialty services.
- (b) The Legislature further finds that the efficient and effective delivery of health care services in rural areas requires:
  - <u>1.</u> The integration of public and private resources.
- 2. The adoption of quality improvement and cost-effectiveness measures. and
  - 3. The coordination of health care providers.
- (c) The Legislature further finds that the availability of a continuum of quality health care services, including preventive, primary, secondary, tertiary, and long-term care, is

Page 6 of 35

essential to the economic and social vitality of rural communities.

- (d) The Legislature further finds that health care providers in rural areas are not prepared for market changes such as the introduction of managed care and capitation reimbursement methodologies into health care services.
- (e) (d) The Legislature further finds that the creation of rural health networks can help to alleviate these problems. Rural health networks shall act in the broad public interest and, to the extent possible, seek to improve the accessibility, quality, and cost-effectiveness of rural health care by planning and coordinating be structured to provide a continuum of quality health care services for rural residents through the cooperative efforts of rural health network members and other health care providers.
- (e) The Legislature further finds that rural health networks shall have the goal of increasing the utilization of statutory rural hospitals for appropriate health care services whenever feasible, which shall help to ensure their survival and thereby support the economy and protect the health and safety of rural residents.
- (f) Finally, the Legislature finds that rural health networks may serve as "laboratories" to determine the best way of organizing rural health services, to move the state closer to ensuring that everyone has access to health care, and to promote cost containment efforts. The ultimate goal of rural health networks shall be to ensure that quality health care is available and efficiently delivered to all persons in rural areas.
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.--

Page 7 of 35

- (a) "Rural" means an area with a population density of <u>fewer</u> less than 100 individuals per square mile or an area defined by the most recent United States Census as rural.
- (b) "Health care provider" means any individual, group, or entity, public or private, that provides health care, including: preventive health care, primary health care, secondary and tertiary health care, in-hospital health care, public health care, and health promotion and education.
- (c) "Rural health network" or "network" means a nonprofit legal entity whose principal place of business is in a rural county, whose members consist consisting of rural and urban health care providers and others, and that is established organized to plan the delivery of and deliver health care services on a cooperative basis in a rural area, except for some secondary and tertiary care services.
  - (3) NETWORK MEMBERSHIP. --
- (a) Because each rural area is unique, with a different health care provider mix, health care provider membership may vary, but all networks shall include members that provide public health <u>care</u>, comprehensive primary care, emergency medical care, and acute inpatient care.
- (b) Federally qualified health centers, emergency medical services providers, and county health departments are expected to participate in rural health networks in the areas in which their patients reside or receive services.
- (4) Network membership shall be available to all health care providers, provided that they render care to all patients referred to them from other network members, comply with network quality assurance and risk management requirements, abide by the

Page 8 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

204205

206

207

208209

210

211212

213

214

215

216217

218

219

220

221

222

223224

225

226227

228

229

230

231232

terms and conditions of network provider agreements in paragraph (11)(c), and provide services at a rate or price equal to the rate or price negotiated by the network.

- (4) (5) NETWORK SERVICE AREAS.--Network service areas are do not required need to conform to local political boundaries or state administrative district boundaries. The geographic area of one rural health network, however, may not overlap the territory of any other rural health network.
  - (5) (6) NETWORK FUNCTIONS.--Networks shall:
- (a) Seek to develop <u>linkages with provisions for referral</u> to tertiary inpatient care, specialty physician care, and to other services that are not available in rural service areas.
- (b) (7) Seek to Networks shall make available health promotion, disease prevention, and primary care services accessible to all residents in order to improve the health status of rural residents and to contain health care costs.
- (8) Networks may have multiple points of entry, such as through private physicians, community health centers, county health departments, certified rural health clinics, hospitals, or other providers; or they may have a single point of entry.
- (c) (9) Encourage members through training and educational programs to adopt standards of care, promote the evidence-based practice of medicine Networks shall establish standard protocols, coordinate and share patient records, and develop patient information exchange systems in order to improve the quality of and access to services.
- (d) Develop quality improvement programs and train network members and other health care providers in the implementation of such programs.

Page 9 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

- (e) Develop disease management systems and train network members and other health care providers in the implementation of such systems.
- (f) Promote outreach to areas with a high need for services.
- (g) Seek to develop community care alternatives for elders who would otherwise be placed in nursing homes.
- (h) Emphasize community care alternatives for persons with mental health and substance abuse disorders who are at risk of being admitted to an institution.
- (i) Develop a rural health infrastructure development plan for an integrated system of care that is responsive to the unique local health care needs and the area health care services market. Each rural health infrastructure development plan must address strategies to improve access to specialty care, train health care providers to use standards of care for chronic illness, develop disease management capacity, and link to state and national quality improvement initiatives. The initial development plan must be submitted to the Office of Rural Health for review and comment no later than July 1, 2007; thereafter, the plan must be updated and submitted to the Office of Rural Health every 3 years.
- (10) Networks shall develop risk management and quality assurance programs for network providers.
  - (6) (11) NETWORK GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION. --
- (a) Networks shall be incorporated under the laws of the state.
- (b) <u>Each network</u> Networks shall have a board of directors that derives membership from local government, health care

Page 10 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

providers, businesses, consumers, and others.

- (c) Network boards of directors shall have the responsibility of determining the content of health care provider agreements that link network members. The agreements shall specify:
  - 1. Who provides what services.
- 2. The extent to which the health care provider provides care to persons who lack health insurance or are otherwise unable to pay for care.
  - 3. The procedures for transfer of medical records.
- 4. The method used for the transportation of patients between providers.
- 5. Referral and patient flow including appointments and scheduling.
- 6. Payment arrangements for the transfer or referral of patients.
- (c)(d) There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any member of a network board of directors, or its employees or agents, for any lawful action taken by them in the performance of their administrative powers and duties under this subsection.
  - (7) (12) NETWORK PROVIDER MEMBER SERVICES. --
- (a) Networks, to the extent feasible, shall seek to develop services that provide for a continuum of care for all residents patients served by the network. Each network shall recruit members that can provide include the following core services: disease prevention, health promotion, comprehensive primary care, emergency medical care, and acute inpatient care. Each network shall seek to ensure the availability of comprehensive maternity

Page 11 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

291292

293

294

295296

297

298299

300

301302

303304

305

306

307308

309310

311

312

313

314315

316

317

318319

care, including prenatal, delivery, and postpartum care for
uncomplicated pregnancies, either directly, by contract, or
through referral agreements. Networks shall, to the extent
feasible, develop local services and linkages among health care
providers to also ensure the availability of the following
services within the specified timeframes, either directly, by
contract, or through referral agreements:

- 1. Services available in the home.
- 1.a. Home health care.
- 2.<del>b.</del> Hospice care.

320321322323324325326327

328

329

330331

332

333334

335

336

337

338339

340

341

342

343

344345

346

347

348

- 2. Services accessible within 30 minutes travel time or less.
- 3.a. Emergency medical services, including advanced life support, ambulance, and basic emergency room services.
  - 4.b. Primary care, including.
- e. prenatal and postpartum care for uncomplicated pregnancies.
- <u>5.d.</u> Community-based services for elders, such as adult day care and assistance with activities of daily living.
- <u>6.e.</u> Public health services, including communicable disease control, disease prevention, health education, and health promotion.
- 7.f. Outpatient mental health psychiatric and substance abuse services.
- 3. Services accessible within 45 minutes travel time or less.
- 8.a. Hospital acute inpatient care for persons whose illnesses or medical problems are not severe.
  - 9.b. Level I obstetrical care, which is Labor and delivery

Page 12 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

care for low-risk patients.

349

350

352

353 354

355

356 357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371 372

373

374

375

376

377

- 10.c. Skilled nursing services and, long-term care, 351 including nursing home care.
  - (b) Networks shall seek to foster linkages with out-of-area services to the extent feasible to ensure the availability of:
    - d. Dialysis.
    - e. Osteopathic and chiropractic manipulative therapy.
    - 4. Services accessible within 2 hours travel time or less.
      - 1.a. Specialist physician care.
  - 2.b. Hospital acute inpatient care for severe illnesses and medical problems.
  - 3.c. Level II and III obstetrical care, which is Labor and delivery care for high-risk patients and neonatal intensive care.
    - 4.<del>d.</del> Comprehensive medical rehabilitation.
  - 5.<del>e.</del> Inpatient mental health psychiatric and substance abuse services.
  - 6.f. Magnetic resonance imaging, lithotripter treatment, oncology, advanced radiology, and other technologically advanced services.
    - q. Subacute care.
    - (8) COORDINATION WITH OTHER ENTITIES. --
  - (a) Area health education centers, health planning councils, and regional education consortia are expected to participate in the rural health networks' preparation of rural health infrastructure development plans. The Department of Health may require a written memorandum of agreement between a network and an area health education center or health planning council.
  - Rural health networks shall initiate activities, in coordination with area health education centers, to carry out the

Page 13 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

objectives of the adopted development plan, including continuing education for health care practitioners performing functions such as disease management, continuous quality improvement, telemedicine, distance learning, and the treatment of chronic illness using standards of care. For the purposes of this section, the term "telemedicine" means the use of telecommunications to deliver or expedite the delivery of health care services.

- (c) Health planning councils shall support the preparation of rural health infrastructure development plans through data collection and analysis in order to assess the health status of area residents and the capacity of local health services.
- (d) Regional education consortia that have the technology available to assist rural health networks in establishing systems for exchange of patient information and distance learning shall provide technical assistance upon the request of a rural health network.
- (b) Networks shall actively participate with area health education center programs, whenever feasible, in developing and implementing recruitment, training, and retention programs directed at positively influencing the supply and distribution of health care professionals serving in, or receiving training in, network areas.
- (c) As funds become available, networks shall emphasize community care alternatives for elders who would otherwise be placed in nursing homes.
- (d) To promote the most efficient use of resources, networks shall emphasize disease prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of medical problems, and community care alternatives

Page 14 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

for persons with mental health and substance abuse disorders who are at risk to be institutionalized.

- (e) (13) TRAUMA SERVICES.—In those network areas that which have an established trauma agency approved by the Department of Health, the network shall seek the participation of that trauma agency must be a participant in the network. Trauma services provided within the network area must comply with s. 395.405.
  - (9) <del>(14)</del> NETWORK FINANCING. --
- (a) Networks may use all sources of public and private funds to support network activities. Nothing in this section prohibits networks from becoming managed care providers.
- (b) The Department of Health shall establish a grant program to provide funding to support the administrative cost of operating and developing rural health networks. Rural health networks may qualify for funding provided through:
- 1. Network operations grants to support development of a rural health infrastructure development plan in a network service area and to support network functions identified in subsection (5).
- 2. Rural health infrastructure development grants to support the development of clinical and administrative infrastructure in the following priority areas:
- <u>a. Formation of joint contracting entities composed of</u> rural physicians, rural hospitals, and other rural providers.
- b. Establishing disease management programs that meet Medicaid requirements.
- c. Establishing regional quality improvement programs involving physicians and hospitals consistent with state and national initiatives.

Page 15 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

- d. Establishing specialty networks connecting rural primary care physicians and urban specialists.
- e. Developing regional broadband telecommunications systems with the capacity to share patient information in a secure network.
  - f. Telemedicine and distance learning capacity.
- (15) NETWORK IMPLEMENTATION. As funds become available, networks shall be developed and implemented in two phases.
- (a) Phase I shall consist of a network planning and development grant program. Planning grants shall be used to organize networks, incorporate network boards, and develop formal provider agreements as provided for in this section. The Department of Health shall develop a request for proposal process to solicit grant applications.
- (b) Phase II shall consist of network operations. As funds become available, certified networks shall be eligible to receive grant funds to be used to help defray the costs of network infrastructure development, patient care, and network administration. Infrastructure development includes, but is not limited to: recruitment and retention of primary care practitioners; development of preventive health care programs; linkage of urban and rural health care systems; design and implementation of automated patient records, outcome measurement, quality assurance, and risk management systems; establishment of one stop service delivery sites; upgrading of medical technology available to network providers; enhancement of emergency medical systems; enhancement of medical transportation; and development of telecommunication capabilities. A Phase II award may occur in the same fiscal year as a Phase I award.

(16) CERTIFICATION. For the purpose of certifying networks that are eligible for Phase II funding, the Department of Health shall certify networks that meet the criteria delineated in this section and the rules governing rural health networks.

(10) (17) RULES.--The Department of Health shall establish rules that govern the creation and certification of networks, the provision of grant funds, and the establishment of performance standards including establishing outcome measures for networks.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 395.602, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.602 Rural hospitals.--

- (2) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this part:
- (a) "Critical access hospital" means a hospital that meets the definition of rural hospital in paragraph (d) and meets the requirements for reimbursement by Medicare and Medicaid under 42 C.F.R. ss. 485.601-485.647. "Emergency care hospital" means a medical facility which provides:
  - 1. Emergency medical treatment; and
- 2. Inpatient care to ill or injured persons prior to their transportation to another hospital or provides inpatient medical care to persons needing care for a period of up to 96 hours. The 96 hour limitation on inpatient care does not apply to respite, skilled nursing, hospice, or other nonacute care patients.
- (b) "Essential access community hospital" means any facility which:
  - 1. Has at least 100 beds;
- 2. Is located more than 35 miles from any other essential access community hospital, rural referral center, or urban hospital meeting criteria for classification as a regional

Page 17 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

referral center;

- 3. Is part of a network that includes rural primary care hospitals;
- 4. Provides emergency and medical backup services to rural primary care hospitals in its rural health network;
- 5. Extends staff privileges to rural primary care hospital physicians in its network; and
- 6. Accepts patients transferred from rural primary care hospitals in its network.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$  "Inactive rural hospital bed" means a licensed acute care hospital bed, as defined in s. 395.002(14), that is inactive in that it cannot be occupied by acute care inpatients.
- (c) (d) "Rural area health education center" means an area health education center (AHEC), as authorized by Pub. L. No. 94-484, that which provides services in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under this chapter, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, that  $\underline{\text{which}}$  is:
- 1. The sole provider within a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile;
- 2. An acute care hospital, in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, that which is at least 30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads under normal traffic conditions, from any other acute care hospital within the same county;
- 3. A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile;

Page 18 of 35

- 4. A hospital in a constitutional charter county with a population of over 1 million persons that has imposed a local option health service tax pursuant to law and in an area that was directly impacted by a catastrophic event on August 24, 1992, for which the Governor of Florida declared a state of emergency pursuant to chapter 125, and has 120 beds or <a href="fewer less">fewer less</a> that serves an agricultural community with an emergency room utilization of no less than 20,000 visits and a Medicaid inpatient utilization rate greater than 15 percent;
- 5. A hospital with a service area that has a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile. As used in this subparagraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the State Center for Health Statistics at the Agency for Health Care Administration; or
- 6. A hospital designated as a critical access hospital, as defined in s. 408.07(15).

Population densities used in this paragraph must be based upon the most recently completed United States census. A hospital that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30, 2012, if the hospital continues to have 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, or meets the criteria of subparagraph 4. An acute care hospital that has not previously been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall be

Page 19 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

granted such designation upon application, including supporting documentation to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

- (e) (f) "Rural primary care hospital" means any facility that meeting the criteria in paragraph (e) or s. 395.605 which provides:
  - 1. Twenty-four-hour emergency medical care;
- 2. Temporary inpatient care for periods of 96 72 hours or less to patients requiring stabilization before discharge or transfer to another hospital. The 96-hour 72-hour limitation does not apply to respite, skilled nursing, hospice, or other nonacute care patients; and
- 3. Has  $\underline{\text{at least}}$  no more than six licensed acute care inpatient beds.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  "Swing-bed" means a bed  $\underline{\text{that}}$  which can be used interchangeably as either a hospital, skilled nursing facility (SNF), or intermediate care facility (ICF) bed pursuant to 42 C.F.R. parts 405, 435, 440, 442, and 447.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 395.603, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 395.603 Deactivation of general hospital beds; rural hospital impact statement.--
- (1) The agency shall establish, by rule, a process by which A rural hospital, as defined in s. 395.602, that seeks licensure as a rural primary care hospital or as an emergency care hospital, or becomes a certified rural health clinic as defined in Pub. L. No. 95-210, or becomes a primary care program such as a county health department, community health center, or other similar outpatient program that provides preventive and curative services, may deactivate general hospital beds. A rural critical

Page 20 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

access hospital Rural primary care hospitals and emergency care hospitals shall maintain the number of actively licensed general hospital beds necessary for the facility to be certified for Medicare reimbursement. Hospitals that discontinue inpatient care to become rural health care clinics or primary care programs shall deactivate all licensed general hospital beds. All hospitals, clinics, and programs with inactive beds shall provide 24-hour emergency medical care by staffing an emergency room. Providers with inactive beds shall be subject to the criteria in s. 395.1041. The agency shall specify in rule requirements for making 24-hour emergency care available. Inactive general hospital beds shall be included in the acute care bed inventory, maintained by the agency for certificate-of-need purposes, for 10 years from the date of deactivation of the beds. After 10 years have elapsed, inactive beds shall be excluded from the inventory. The agency shall, at the request of the licensee, reactivate the inactive general beds upon a showing by the licensee that licensure requirements for the inactive general beds are met.

Section 5. Section 395.604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.604 Other Rural primary care hospitals hospital programs.--

- (1) The agency may license rural primary care hospitals subject to federal approval for participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Rural primary care hospitals shall be treated in the same manner as emergency care hospitals and rural hospitals with respect to ss.  $\frac{395.605(2)-(8)(a)}{408.033(2)}$  (b) 3.7 and 408.038.
  - (2) The agency may designate essential access community

Page 21 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

581

582

583

584

585

586

587588

589

590

591

592

593

594595

596

597

598

599600

601

602

603604

605

606

607

608

609

hospitals.

- (2)(3) The agency may adopt licensure rules for rural primary care hospitals and essential access community hospitals. Such rules must conform to s. 395.1055.
- (3) For the purpose of Medicaid swing-bed reimbursement pursuant to the Medicaid program, the agency shall treat rural primary care hospitals in the same manner as rural hospitals.
- (4) For the purpose of participation in the Medical Education Reimbursement and Loan Repayment Program as defined in s. 1009.65 or other loan repayment or incentive programs designed to relieve medical workforce shortages, the department shall treat rural primary care hospitals in the same manner as rural hospitals.
- (5) For the purpose of coordinating primary care services described in s. 154.011(1)(c)10., the department shall treat rural primary care hospitals in the same manner as rural hospitals.
- (6) Rural hospitals that make application under the certificate-of-need program to be licensed as rural primary care hospitals shall receive expedited review as defined in s.

  408.032. Rural primary care hospitals seeking relicensure as acute care general hospitals shall also receive expedited review.
- (7) Rural primary care hospitals are exempt from certificate-of-need requirements for home health and hospice services and for swing beds in a number that does not exceed one-half of the facility's licensed beds.
- (8) Rural primary care hospitals shall have agreements with other hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies, and providers of diagnostic-imaging and laboratory

Page 22 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

services that are not provided on site but are needed by patients.

- (4) The department may seek federal recognition of emergency care hospitals authorized by s. 395.605 under the essential access community hospital program authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989.
- Section 6. Section 395.6061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 395.6061 Rural hospital capital improvement.--There is established a rural hospital capital improvement grant program.
- (1) (a) The purpose of the rural hospital capital improvement grant program is to support management improvement and capitalization to:
- 1. Develop needed infrastructure to ensure continued access to health care in rural areas.
- 2. Require professional standards in the operation and management of rural hospitals.
- (b) The rural hospital capital improvement grant program includes technical assistance and grants managed by the agency.
- (2)(1) A rural hospital as defined in s. 395.602 may apply to the agency department for a capital improvement grant to acquire, repair, improve, or upgrade systems, facilities, or equipment. The grant application must provide information that includes:
- (a) A statement indicating the problem the rural hospital proposes to solve with the grant funds.
  - (b) The strategy proposed to resolve the problem. +
- (c) The organizational structure, financial system, and facilities that are essential to the proposed solution.  $\div$

Page 23 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

- (d) The projected longevity of the proposed solution after the grant funds are expended.  $\div$
- (e) Evidence of participation in a rural health network as defined in s. 381.0406;
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  Evidence that the rural hospital has difficulty in obtaining funding or that funds available for the proposed solution are inadequate.
- (f)(g) Evidence that the grant funds will assist in maintaining or returning the hospital to an economically stable condition or enable the transition to the status of rural primary care hospital or that any plan for closure of the hospital or realignment of services will involve development of innovative alternatives for the provision of needed discontinued services.
- $\underline{\text{(g)}}$  (h) Evidence of a satisfactory record-keeping system to account for grant fund expenditures within the rural county.
- (h)(i) A rural health network plan that includes a description of how the plan was developed, the goals of the plan, the links with existing health care providers under the plan, Indicators quantifying the hospital's financial status well being, measurable outcome targets, and the current physical and operational condition of the hospital.
- (2) Each rural hospital as defined in s. 395.602 shall receive a minimum of \$100,000 annually, subject to legislative appropriation, upon application to the Department of Health, for projects to acquire, repair, improve, or upgrade systems, facilities, or equipment.
- (3) Any remaining funds shall annually be disbursed to rural hospitals in accordance with this section. The agency Department of Health shall establish, by rule, criteria for

Page 24 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

awarding grants for any remaining funds, which must be used exclusively for the support and assistance of rural hospitals as defined in s. 395.602, including criteria relating to the level of charity uncompensated care rendered by the hospital, the financial status of the hospital, the performance standards of the hospital the participation in a rural health network as defined in s. 381.0406, and the proposed use of the grant by the rural hospital to resolve a specific problem. The agency department must consider any information submitted in an application for the grants in accordance with subsection (2) (1) in determining eligibility for and the amount of the grant, and none of the individual items of information by itself may be used to deny grant eligibility.

(4) The <u>agency</u> department shall ensure that the funds are used solely for the purposes specified in this section. The total grants awarded pursuant to this section shall not exceed the amount appropriated for this program.

Section 7. Section 395.6063, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

395.6063 Assistance program for financially distressed rural and critical access hospitals.--There is established within the Agency for Health Care Administration an assistance program for financially distressed rural and critical access hospitals.

The purpose of the assistance program is to provide planning, management, and limited financial support to financially distressed rural hospitals as defined in s. 395.602 and critical access hospitals as defined in s. 408.07(15) that have an annual occupancy rate of less than 30 percent.

- (1) To receive assistance under this section, a financially distressed hospital must participate in a rural health network. The request for assistance must provide information that includes:
- (a) A statement indicating the problem the hospital is proposing to resolve with the grant funds.
- (b) A statement of support from the board of directors of the hospital, the county commission, and the city commission.
- (c) Evidence that the rural hospital and the community have difficulty obtaining funding or that funds available for the proposed solution are inadequate.
- (2) The agency shall establish by rule pursuant to ss.

  120.536(1) and 120.54 criteria for awarding assistance which must
  be used exclusively for the support and assistance of a
  financially distressed hospital.
- (3) The financially distressed hospital receiving assistance shall agree to be bound by the terms of a participation agreement, which may include:
- (a) The appointment of a health care expert under contract with the agency to analyze and monitor the hospital operations during the period of distress.
- (b) The establishment of minimum standards for the education and experience of the managers and administrators of the hospital.
- (c) The oversight and monitoring of a strategic plan to restore the hospital to an economically stable condition or transition to an alternative means to provide services.
- (d) The establishment of a board orientation and development program.

Page 26 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

- (e) The approval of any facility relocation plans.
- (4) The agency shall ensure that the funds are used solely for the purposes specified in this section. The total grants awarded pursuant to this section shall not exceed the amount appropriated for this program.
- Section 8. Subsection (9) of section 408.05, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (10) and amended, and a new subsection (9) is added to that section, to read:
  - 408.05 State Center for Health Statistics. --
  - (9) RURAL PROVIDER SERVICE NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. --
- (a) There is established within the State Center for Health Statistics the Rural Provider Service Network Development Program to support the implementation of provider service networks in rural counties of the state. The purpose of the program is to assist in the establishment of the infrastructure needed for Medicaid reform relating to prepaid and at-risk reimbursement plans to improve access to quality health care in rural areas.
  - (b) The responsibilities of the program are to:
- 1. Administer the rural hospital capital improvement grant program established under s. 395.6061.
- 2. Administer the assistance program for financially distressed rural and critical access hospitals established under s. 395.6063.
- 3. Administer the rural provider service network development grant program established in paragraph (c).
- 4. Carry out a study to identify barriers and options for developing provider service networks in rural counties of the state and make recommendations to the Legislature by February 1, 2007. The study shall include issues related to capitation rates,

Page 27 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

financing of provider service networks, contracting with administrative service organizations, and support for and alternatives to rural hospitals.

- (c) There is established a rural provider service network development grant program. The agency is authorized to provide funding through a grant program to entities seeking to establish rural provider service networks that have demonstrated interest and experience organizing rural health care providers for this purpose.
- (d) Entities eligible for rural provider service network development grants must meet the following criteria:
- 1. Have a written agreement signed by prospective members,
  45 percent of whom must be providers in the targeted service
  area.
- 2. Include all rural hospitals, at least one federally qualified health center, and one county health department located in the service area.
- 3. Have a defined service area, 80 percent of which consists of rural counties.
- (e) Each applicant for this funding shall provide the agency with a detailed written proposal that includes, at a minimum, a statement of need; a defined purpose; identification and explanation of the role of prospective partners; a signed memorandum of agreement or similar document attesting to the role of prospective partners; documented actions related to provider service network development; measurable objectives for the development of clinical and administrative infrastructure; a process of evaluation; and a process for developing a business plan and securing additional funding.

Page 28 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

- (f) The agency is authorized to grant preferential funding to a rural provider service network based on the number of rural counties within the network's proposed service area that are Medically Underserved Areas or Health Professional Shortage Areas as defined by the Health Resources Services Administration,

  Office of Rural Health Policy, and based on whether the provider service network has a principal place of business located in a rural county in the state.
- (g) The agency shall establish by rule pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 criteria for awarding assistance for the development of rural provider service networks and for other responsibilities provided in this subsection.
- (10) (9) APPLICABILITY.--Nothing in this section shall limit, restrict, affect, or control the collection, analysis, release, or publication of data by any state agency pursuant to its statutory authority, duties, or responsibilities.
- Section 9. Subsection (43) of section 408.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 408.07 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, with the exception of ss. 408.031-408.045, the term:
- (43) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under chapter 395, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, and which is:
- (a) The sole provider within a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile;
- (b) An acute care hospital, in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, which is at least 30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads

Page 29 of 35

under normal traffic conditions, from another acute care hospital within the same county;

- (c) A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile;
- (d) A hospital with a service area that has a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile. As used in this paragraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the State Center for Health Statistics at the Agency for Health Care Administration; or
  - (e) A critical access hospital.

Population densities used in this subsection must be based upon the most recently completed United States census. A hospital that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30, 2012, if the hospital continues to have 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, or meets the criteria of s. 395.602(2)(d)(e)4. An acute care hospital that has not previously been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria of this subsection shall be granted such designation upon application, including supporting documentation, to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

Section 10. Subsection (12) of section 409.908, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 30 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

409.908 Reimbursement of Medicaid providers. -- Subject to specific appropriations, the agency shall reimburse Medicaid providers, in accordance with state and federal law, according to methodologies set forth in the rules of the agency and in policy manuals and handbooks incorporated by reference therein. These methodologies may include fee schedules, reimbursement methods based on cost reporting, negotiated fees, competitive bidding pursuant to s. 287.057, and other mechanisms the agency considers efficient and effective for purchasing services or goods on behalf of recipients. If a provider is reimbursed based on cost reporting and submits a cost report late and that cost report would have been used to set a lower reimbursement rate for a rate semester, then the provider's rate for that semester shall be retroactively calculated using the new cost report, and full payment at the recalculated rate shall be effected retroactively. Medicare-granted extensions for filing cost reports, if applicable, shall also apply to Medicaid cost reports. Payment for Medicaid compensable services made on behalf of Medicaid eligible persons is subject to the availability of moneys and any limitations or directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act or chapter 216. Further, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent or limit the agency from adjusting fees, reimbursement rates, lengths of stay, number of visits, or number of services, or making any other adjustments necessary to comply with the availability of moneys and any limitations or directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act, provided the adjustment is consistent with legislative intent.

Page 31 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876877

878

879

880

881 882

883

884

885

886

887

888 889

890

891892

893

894

895

896

- (12)(a) A physician shall be reimbursed the lesser of the amount billed by the provider or the Medicaid maximum allowable fee established by the agency.
- The agency shall adopt a fee schedule, subject to any limitations or directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act, based on a resource-based relative value scale for pricing Medicaid physician services. Under this fee schedule, physicians shall be paid a dollar amount for each service based on the average resources required to provide the service, including, but not limited to, estimates of average physician time and effort, practice expense, and the costs of professional liability insurance. The fee schedule shall provide increased reimbursement for preventive and primary care services and lowered reimbursement for specialty services by using at least two conversion factors, one for cognitive services and another for procedural services. The fee schedule shall not increase total Medicaid physician expenditures unless moneys are available, and shall be phased in over a 2-year period beginning on July 1, 1994. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall seek the advice of a 16-member advisory panel in formulating and adopting the fee schedule. The panel shall consist of Medicaid physicians licensed under chapters 458 and 459 and shall be composed of 50 percent primary care physicians and 50 percent specialty care physicians.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), reimbursement fees to physicians for providing total obstetrical services to Medicaid recipients, which include prenatal, delivery, and postpartum care, shall be at least \$1,500 per delivery for a pregnant woman with low medical risk and at least \$2,000 per delivery for a

Page 32 of 35

897

898

899

900

901

902

903904

905

906

907908

909

910 911

912

913

914

915916

917

918 919

920

921

922

923

924

pregnant woman with high medical risk. However, reimbursement to physicians working in Regional Perinatal Intensive Care Centers designated pursuant to chapter 383, for services to certain pregnant Medicaid recipients with a high medical risk, may be made according to obstetrical care and neonatal care groupings and rates established by the agency. Nurse midwives licensed under part I of chapter 464 or midwives licensed under chapter 467 shall be reimbursed at no less than 80 percent of the low medical risk fee. The agency shall by rule determine, for the purpose of this paragraph, what constitutes a high or low medical risk pregnant woman and shall not pay more based solely on the fact that a caesarean section was performed, rather than a vaginal delivery. The agency shall by rule determine a prorated payment for obstetrical services in cases where only part of the total prenatal, delivery, or postpartum care was performed. The Department of Health shall adopt rules for appropriate insurance coverage for midwives licensed under chapter 467. Prior to the issuance and renewal of an active license, or reactivation of an inactive license for midwives licensed under chapter 467, such licensees shall submit proof of coverage with each application.

(d) Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection, the agency shall pay physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who have a provider agreement with a rural health network as established in s. 381.0406 a 10-percent bonus over the Medicaid physician fee schedule for any physician service provided within the geographic boundary of a county defined as a rural county by the most recent United States Census.

Section 11. Subsection (6) of section 409.9116, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 33 of 35

PCB HCR 06-06.doc

926 927

928

929

930

931

932

933934

935

936937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944945

946

947

948

949

950951

952

953

954

409.9116 Disproportionate share/financial assistance program for rural hospitals .-- In addition to the payments made under s. 409.911, the Agency for Health Care Administration shall administer a federally matched disproportionate share program and a state-funded financial assistance program for statutory rural hospitals. The agency shall make disproportionate share payments to statutory rural hospitals that qualify for such payments and financial assistance payments to statutory rural hospitals that do not qualify for disproportionate share payments. The disproportionate share program payments shall be limited by and conform with federal requirements. Funds shall be distributed quarterly in each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 409.915, counties are exempt from contributing toward the cost of this special reimbursement for hospitals serving a disproportionate share of low-income patients.

(6) This section applies only to hospitals that were defined as statutory rural hospitals, or their successor-in-interest hospital, prior to January 1, 2001. Any additional hospital that is defined as a statutory rural hospital, or its successor-in-interest hospital, on or after January 1, 2001, is not eligible for programs under this section unless additional funds are appropriated each fiscal year specifically to the rural hospital disproportionate share and financial assistance programs in an amount necessary to prevent any hospital, or its successor-in-interest hospital, eligible for the programs prior to January 1, 2001, from incurring a reduction in payments because of the eligibility of an additional hospital to participate in the programs. A hospital, or its successor-in-interest hospital,

955

956

957

958

959

960

961962

963

964

965966

967968

969

970

971

972

973

974975

976

977

978

979

980 981

which received funds pursuant to this section before January 1, 2001, and which qualifies under s. 395.602(2)(d)(e), shall be included in the programs under this section and is not required to seek additional appropriations under this subsection.

Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 1009.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1009.65 Medical Education Reimbursement and Loan Repayment Program.--

- (2) From the funds available, the Department of Health shall make payments to selected medical professionals as follows:
- (b) All payments shall be contingent on continued proof of primary care practice in an area defined in s. 395.602(2)(d)(e), or an underserved area designated by the Department of Health, provided the practitioner accepts Medicaid reimbursement if eligible for such reimbursement. Correctional facilities, state hospitals, and other state institutions that employ medical personnel shall be designated by the Department of Health as underserved locations. Locations with high incidences of infant mortality, high morbidity, or low Medicaid participation by health care professionals may be designated as underserved.
  - Section 13. <u>Section 395.605</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

Page 35 of 35